

Truce Signal For Slacking War Industry

Plans Set to Increase Production of Peace Goods at Once

Steel for Railways Likely To Be First

Shipbuilding Will Continue To Be Favored by Allotment of Materials

By Theodore M. Knappen
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The moment the armistice with Germany is signed the production of war materials will be checked and the restrictions on the production of peace goods will be relaxed. This statement is authorized. The various boards and departments and administrations that are active in promoting production for war and curbing non-essential productions are already conferring regarding steps to be taken to take the brakes off the normal course of industry, and they expect to announce some sort of a programme as soon as the armistice is signed.

The industries to receive the first consideration will be those that are the most essential to normal civil life, and whose production will bear immediately on the enhancement of the national interests in the post-bellum period.

Railways To Be Favored
It was indicated to-day at the War Industries Board that the requirements of the railways for steel and equipment would receive immediate attention, as it was considered the most important of the great national marine now under construction is as important in peace as in war.

It was also indicated that shipbuilding would be favored in allocations of steel and other materials, as it was considered that the rushing to completion at the earliest possible moment of the great national marine now under construction is as important in peace as in war.

It was said that some very extensive projects are being held up pending the armistice decision that, if not entered upon, will release large quantities of steel, and that there will at once arise the problem of apportioning this material. Other contracts will be cancelled that are of such a nature that the national interest would not greatly suffer even if the war should be resumed after a pause.

Indeed, if the terms of the armistice are such that it is beyond dispute that Germany shall be so bound and gagged that she will accept whatever sort of peace the Allies dictate, it is likely that all contracts not necessary to the maintenance of the army in being will be cancelled.

Will Release Materials
This will release not only large amounts of raw material of various kinds, but will also throw on the market vast quantities of finished goods, now in process of manufacture for military purposes, that are equally suitable for civilian uses.

According to reports that come to the War Industries Board business men seem to be divided into two camps regarding readjustment. One camp fears that there will be an oversupply of goods and that prices will break. The other fears that the demand for goods will be greater than ever, with a danger of a period of great inflation and skyrocketing prices unless artificial control is continued.

The policy of the War Industries Board doubts will be to approach the normal condition of unrestricted trade by gradual steps in withdrawing its detailed supervision, but holding the situation firmly in hand, with the intention of using all of its powers, if necessary, to steady trade up to the very last moment of its life.

The opinion is expressed, however, that the war has so confused and tangled trade relations that there will be a long period of adjustment. It will have to be solved by artificial government measures, just as they have been created thereby.

Foresee Foreign Demand
To a large extent, if price problems were only those that would arise from American demand and supply, they might not be difficult to deal with, but the foreign demands for American goods, according to some of the government authorities, are likely to be so great that they will replace the war

requirements. The result would be that the home population would be subjected, if there were no control, to a reign of excessive prices and short supplies, just as it was when the United States and Allied governments were bidding against each other and against civilian consumers.

So it is felt that, whether the War Industries Board and other boards that participated in converting the country to a war manufacturing basis are retained, and their lease of power lengthened to deal with the post-bellum situation, or whether new agencies be created, a period of governmental adjustment is inevitable, even after the war is officially proclaimed to be at an end. The \$50,000,000 war minerals production bill, which became a law about a month ago, will be found of great assistance in stabilizing the mineral industries outside of the realm of the major metals, as its authority can be invoked for two years after the war. This law will be administered by the Department of the Interior, in close association with the War Industries Board. The President has not yet made an order on the subject, but it has been decided to have the Department of the Interior administer it.

End Surprise to Many
It must be admitted that the war has come to what appears to be its end, and suddenly that it has caught most of the war agencies without any coherent plans for undoing their work. This seems to be true at least of the War Industries Board, which especially deprecated all advance discussion of preparedness for peace, and argued that to prepare for peace was to cease to fight well. Mr. Baruch has resolutely maintained that in the midst of war there is nothing but weakness in preparing for peace.

In a general way there has been an extensive preparation for handling after-war problems by those agencies that knew that they had a definite work to do. The War Department had to begin to think of demobilization almost as soon as it had got an army into existence, as it had to consider what later use it could make of its barracks, camps and cantonments when it was building them.

The Council of National Defense has collected an immense amount of data regarding readjustment and reconstruction plans by all governmental departments and agencies, as well as by auxiliary organizations, but has not sought to formulate any general scheme or to make any suggestions. It is content to act as a clearing house of information.

Heretofore it has not said much about this work of surveying what is being done and is planned to be done, for fear it might be construed as a sort of defeatist propaganda, which view that gives weight to Mr. Baruch's idea that to plan peace when the nation is actually waging war is to delay peace by delaying victory.

Want War Boards Continued After War For Readjustments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, intimated to-day that Congress will be asked to continue several of the specially created Federal war bureaus after peace comes, so they may assist in readjustment.

A special committee, composed of Mr. Baruch, Chairman McCormick, of the War Trade Board, Food Administrator Garfield, and Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, now is considering the matter. Federal war agencies which under present law would automatically go out of existence with the termination of peace include the War Industries Board, the fuel administration and possibly the War Trade Board.

American Mission Arrives in Persia

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East has established a chain of relief stations between Baghdad and Teheran, according to a cable message announcing the arrival in the latter city of Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, received here yesterday by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

A member of the commission has been left in charge of the work in each town, said the message, which added that conditions are desperate, with 1,000,000 persons in advanced stages of destitution in Persia alone, where more than \$3,000,000 have been cable for work among the refugees. These sufferers throughout the Near East, it is estimated, number 3,500,000, only 935,000 of whom are immediately accessible for relief.

With Dr. Judson, his cable message stated, are Mr. and Mrs. A. V. W. Jackson, of Columbia University; Maurice Wertheim, son-in-law of former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, and Dr. Wilber E. Post.

Caillaux's Lawyer Dies Before His Trial

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Pascal Cessaldi, intimate friend and legal representative of former Premier Caillaux, who is awaiting trial on charges of communicating with the enemy, is dead in Paris. He was Deputy for the Department of the Aisne, and for many years was one of the leading Radical Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies.

Bombs Under Bodies of Hun Dead Slay "Old Seventh" Burial Party

Enemy's Treachery Successful Only Once in Severe Cambrai Fighting, and Then Captives Interred Their Fallen Comrades—Red Cross Cloak for Machine Guns

The old "Dandy 7th" Regiment, now entered on Uncle Sam's roster of fighting men as the 107th Infantry, covered itself with glory and medals in the great battle around Cambrai late in September. News of the heroism of this unit, which is brigaded with the British forces on the Western front, is just beginning to reach friends and relatives of the men in New York.

The 107th was the first to go through the celebrated Hindenburg line, a feat accomplished after eight days of as fierce fighting as this great war has seen. The entire regiment has been recommended for decoration by the British commander.

The 7th left its army at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue on September 12, 1917, for Camp Wadsworth, Sparta, N. J. While there it reformed into the 107th and sailed for France in May of this year. Colonel Willard C. Fisk, in command, was taken ill on the voyage and upon reaching France was removed to a hospital. He is now home on a discharge for disability, although while "over there" was able to attend a review of his command by Sir Douglas Haig. The English general said at the time that he had yet to see a finer body of troops.

Squadron C Man in Command
Colonel De Bevoise, formerly of Squadron C of Brooklyn, who was in France, took command when the regiment entered the fighting area, and it was under his guidance that the heroic advance was made through the supposedly impregnable defenses at Cambrai.

Two Australian generals, who watched the 107th in action, agreed that they had never seen troops fight so hard or so fiercely, and added that

they believed the battle was one of the greatest feats of arms the war had produced. The men fought like maniacs, it is said.

Casualties were heavy, but gaps in the ranks were filled from replacement units and the regiment forged ahead and has been engaged in other spirited actions, notably in the vicinity of Le Cateau, where Company K "put on a show" of its own, achieving success, though not without cost.

In the fighting near Cambrai the regiment encountered on a considerable scale for the first time the battle-field trickiness of the Hun. On one occasion the Germans had retired so hastily that they left their dead on the field. A burial squad was detailed from the headquarters company of the 107th and set about interring the Germans' bodies.

Retaliation for Trickery
As the first gray-clad body was lifted there was an explosion which killed the body completely and killed or injured the burial detail. Explosives had been attached to the body, which were detonated when it was lifted. Orders were issued immediately by the regimental commander that in the future German prisoners should be detailed to bury the German dead.

As the result of a sharp skirmish on a ridge of sixty Germans on another occasion the men of the 107th had reduced the opposing force to four, when twelve men ran out from the German lines wearing Red Cross insignia and bearing six stretchers between them. Recognizing the apparent mission of mercy, the Americans ceased firing. The stretcher men had approached close to the Allied line and the rich and beautiful cultivated fields and pastures, the picturesque villages of Hansbeke, Landeghem, Nevele, Laethem, St. Martin and Tronchiennes, present a horrible sight of devastation and havoc. Not a church was spared from destruction.

"Among the civilian population hiding in the cellars there have been a great many deaths from gas—twenty-seven in the village of Hansbeke alone. A portion of the population who had fled from their homes during the fighting and bombardment found mere ruins and debris on their return. Trees had been cut down, houses ransacked, furniture smashed to pieces and fields devastated."

From these facts one may appreciate how impractical are the humanitarian propositions and protestations of the German government.

The legion also made public a captured order of a Bavarian division commander as further evidence that the Germans are robbing and looting Belgium. The order says:

"Regrettable as is the situation of the Belgian populace, the question of supplies for our troops, heavily engaged at the front, must remain for us of paramount importance. For this reason the last draft horse, the last cow, must be requisitioned and used to the greatest advantage."

Commanders of the various units and men must take into account that the attitude of the population toward us has been completely modified. Since the situation has been altered, one must not expect to find in the Belgians the same docility that has characterized them through the past years of our warfare. They must be considered strictly as the population of an enemy state with which we are at war. Therefore, it is particularly forbidden to assist the civilian population in any way; military interests alone should be considered. The products of the country must be utilized solely in our own interest."

Germans Suddenly Are Merciful to Civilians
As Allies Drive Ahead

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—In a wireless message yesterday, addressed to the French and American commanders, the Germans reminded the Allies that there were Belgians in the villages north of the Franco-American front and suggested that the artillerymen be notified to this effect. None of the villages was named, however.

The message was signed by the German field commander.

Spanish Cities Make Wilson Honorary Citizen

MADRID, Nov. 4.—President Wilson has been made an honorary citizen of Barcelona, Cartagena, Cadiz and Tortosa. These and other cities in Spain are naming streets or public squares after the American President.

Spanish Cities Make Wilson Honorary Citizen

Several days ago Captain Vasile Stolica, president of the Rumanian National League in the United States and captain in the Rumanian Legion, now fighting in France, presented to Secretary of State a memorandum setting forth the national aspirations of his country in principle without regard to boundaries. To-day's action by Mr. Lansing follows a study of this memorandum.

New Tonnage Exceeds Losses of Quarter

Gain of Nearly Half Million Gross Tons Over All Sinkings

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Admiralty announces that the output of world tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly half a million gross tons.

The United Kingdom built new shipping to the amount of 411,295 tons, the other allies and neutrals 972,735 tons. The tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom and entered into service in October was 136,106.

This Year's Children's Books are very fine

A Large Stock conveniently displayed

DUTTON'S

681 Fifth Avenue New York

No. 10—Gent's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, tape border, with hand-embroidered, a letter monogram. \$15.50 per dozen.

WALPOLE BROS.

373 Fifth Ave. New York

Christmas Illustrated List on Request.

W.B.

Charming Gifts from Ireland

Blankets

We have a full stock of Blankets from the best domestic manufacturers, in all sizes and all qualities. Single Bed Size, \$5.00, 6.00, 8.00 per pair, and up to \$35.00.

Three-quarter Bed Size, \$6.00, 7.00, 9.00 per pair, and up.

Double Bed Size, \$10.50, 11.50, 12.50 per pair, and up to \$42.50.

We have also an excellent selection of extra-long Blankets and Crib Blankets.

Comfortables

A wide variety in a large range of colors and qualities. Cotton-filled Comfortables, covered with Silkline, \$4.25 and 7.50.

Figured Silk Mull Centre, plain Silk Mull border. \$7.50.

Wool-filled Comfortables, covered with figured Nainsook, Sateen borders, \$9.00.

In addition we have a complete line of plain colors, Silk and Satin-covered, Wool-filled; also a full assortment of fine Brocade Silks and Satins.

If you anticipate adding to your supply of either Blankets or Comfortables this winter we respectfully suggest that you make your purchases now while stocks are complete and before prices advance again.

Christmas Shopping

We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the government's request that you do your Christmas shopping during November.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

U. S. Fliers Hold Foe At Bay All Night

Forced Down, They Use Airplane Guns Until Rescuers Come

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press) (9:30 p. m.).—A daring exploit by two American aerial observers, Lieutenant William Erwin, of Chicago, and Lieutenant Boccum, the former the only American observation ace, was revealed to-day when the advancing infantry came upon them holding off Germans with the machine guns of their airplane. The aviators and their machines were rescued.

Erwin and Boccum flew over Sedan yesterday and fired on the troops there. They were forced to land on the German side of the line, owing to engine trouble. The landing was made near two machine gun nests, which the American airmen silenced. Then they fought off their would-be captors throughout the night, and were still defending themselves tenaciously near Sedan when the infantry advanced and found them.

Journalists Face Hunger or Jail in Bolshevik Russia

All Except Soviet Newspapers Practically Suppressed by Fines

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Newspaper men have suffered more than any other class of Russians from the Bolshevik régime. They are the only ones absolutely unable to find employment and who are condemned by the Bolsheviks to literal starvation.

From the very first day the Bolsheviks assumed control of the country, fines, imprisonment and suppression of papers were more frequent than even in the worst periods of the Emperor's rule. The fines imposed by the Bolshevik commissars were incomparably heavier than in the old days, when 3,000 rubles was the maximum amount. They fined papers 20,000 rubles for publishing war news without permission. One Moscow paper was fined 50,000 rubles for the offense. For spreading "provocative rumors," in Moscow alone in one day four newspapers were suppressed, five were heavily fined and ten were indicted for "treason" tending to discredit the government.

The publishers could not stand the heavy drain of constant fines, the editors dreaded the prospect of a more or less protracted stay in prison, and the reporters were afraid to write about anything reflecting upon Bolshevik methods, a thing which might be construed an attempt to discredit the government. A newspaper acquaintance of the writer, a member of the staff of a most progressive daily, after having been twice imprisoned and his name made to pay a fine of 10,000 rubles for an inoffensive article, confessed that he was at a loss what to do, how to write.

Whenever public dissatisfaction became too pronounced the government suppressed all non-Bolshevik, "bourgeois" publications. This example of Bolshevik state censorship was emulated by the Petrograd and other Soviets, so that the Russian press entirely ceased to exist.

Barring the official "Izvestia"—the Police Gazette, as some workers call it—published by every local Soviet, and the organs of the Bolshevik and Left Social Revolutionary parties, not a single newspaper is published in Soviet Russia at present. All those who made a living by writing for the press now find themselves in dire straits and face poverty and starvation if unwilling to change their political faith and join the ranks of Bolshevik journalism.

Bulgars Hang Greek by Feet, Then Burned Him

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—British prisoners returning from Bulgaria say that terrible tortures were practised by the Bulgarian

soldiers upon prisoners, some of whom have been driven insane. Serbian and Rumanian prisoners were badly mistreated, and in one instance a Greek was hung up by the feet and burned. Many harrowing reports are told by men who have been for some time inside the Bulgarian lines.

A pledge to save is a pledge to fight—buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps

McCutcheon's Blankets and Comfortables

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